WEST VIRGINIA LYNCHINGS.

A State Which Has Never Hanged Anybody, but Whose Citizens Have Hanged Several.

EFFORTS OF AMATEURS.

A Review of West Virginia's Hanging History.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MOB LAW REVIVED.

What Governor Mathews Thinks About the Situation.

WHEELING, March 29, 1878. West Virginia during the past few years has gained an unenviable reputation as a State where about al the capital punishment inflicted has been lurnished by a court of first and last resort, known as Judge Lynch's hustings. The recent horrible hanging of hn Wallace, the Wetzel county murderer, who on the eve of last Sunday was torn by an excited mob from the custody of his guards in the little village of Burton, dragged nearly two miles along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track and, with back broken and neck dislocated, was left suspended from an apple tree in view of passing trains, has had the effect of cailing the attention of the public to the weakness manifested this section for this style of execution, and your correspondent looking into the records finds that while the State has never since its creation executed an alleged offender regularly, her mortality list in the shape of sudden takings off through organized mobs who were denominated as "parties unknown" in the coroners' inquests is large enough to satisfy any demand in that direc-

Before going into a review of the facts which prove how the people of this State contracted its habit of declining to wait for the regular administration of justice and taking the law into their own hands when they desired to punish criminals who had excited had not been so free from irregularities of this character for years before the separation it might be supposed that West Virginia inherited the peculiarity from her maternal ancestor, for "Lynch law" to have taken its name in this country from a Virginia farmer named Lynch who whipped threves himself instead of waiting for legal process, and the founder of Lynchburg is said to have been the original judge who laid the loundation for a numerous line of followers. However this may be, Virginia of late years has shown no vicious tendency in this direction, while West Virginia has rivalled early California in the number and variety of her illegal executions.

One of the causes which have contributed to this result is to be found in the demoralizing effects of the war, which increased evil and lawiess tendencies in many portions of the new State. As the inineral resources of the State have been developed and its timber fields opened the effect has been fur-ther, that large numbers of men impereducated, naturally distrustful of the certainty and justice of legal proceedings, turbulent and easily wrought up to deeds of violence, have been congregated at various points, and it is noticeable that it has been at these points that the scenes have been enacted that have given the State such disagreeable notoriety. The enactment which is still part of the Blate Code and which permits juries, who find crimisentence at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, or nanging, on their discretion, has contributed much to the strength of the mob spirit in cases where it has been aroused; for even when conviction of the mos belows crimes in the calendar follows an arrest, it is by no means certain that a jury will be found which is firm enough to condemn a prisoner to death when tt holds the option of sentencing him to imprison

THE LYNCHING OF THE JENNINGS PAMILY. Having glanced at some of the causes which have tended to make several sections of the State proinfic of crimes and almost equally prolific in cases of lynching following close thereafter let us examine ome of the notable cases of the latter. Not to go back to a point when the animosities of the war took on the shape of mon violence we will begin with take up the lynching of the Jennings family by of that year. Certainly enough the destruction of this tamily, which, with its connections, numbered nearly one hundred persons, took piace in the same county, and but a few miles distant from the spot where the murderer Walface did his cruel work, and met his miserable death a few days ago. The county is one of the most mountainous and rugged in the State. One end of it opens on the Baltimore and this of the most mountainous and two small stations, six miles apart, and the other end rests on the Onio River, the county seat, New Martineville, lying on the latter. Between the two extreme ends a few poor roads, almost impassable at times, lead through hills, lastnesses and rocky glens, whose loneliness and forbidding aspect strike terror to the heart of a timid traveller. The county is filled with good timber, and a considerable proportion of its population is engaged in getting out staves, headings, cross ties, &c., for contractors, who receive and transport it by wagon to the railroad, or float it down runs and creeks to the river during high water seasons. This class of the population and the small farmers, and diggers, cattle traders and others, who complete the dwellers among the hills are a hospitable, sturdy set, honest in the main, but sally addicted to fighting any whiskey drinking whenever occasion offers. Most of them live in one room cabins, which turnish an exit for smoke by means of a hole in the roof; their clothing is the scantiest that decency will permit, and they know intic and care less as to what isgoing on in the big world outside of their own domain. nearly one hundred persons, took place in the same

what is going on in the big world outside of their own domain.

Into this neighborhood moved, several years before the date mentioned, a lamily named Jennings, consisting of the lather and mother, several grown up boys and girls and a liberal allowance of more distant relatives. Gradually they spread out over the county, dutil there were few sections of it which had not a representative of the family. As the household lacreased its moral characteristics seemed to weaken proportionately. Several members of it were indicted for robbery and other offences, but as often as an arraignment was had some other member of the family was on hand to prove an albit or devise other means of acquittal, and their pursuit became a waste of time and patience. Finally two of the boys were sent to the Positentiary at Moundsville, which was then importectly surrounded by a stockade and but poortly quarded, and they soon managed to escape and returned home, bringing with them other escaped convicts, who found the rocks and lorests of the mountains a secure retreat. Then the gang grew bolder and, as was supposed, under the leaguestip of the elier Jennings, organized more abdacious enterprises. Highway robberies became frequent, men were fired upon from ambush, and detection and punishment by the ordinary means of justice seemed impossible.

frequent, men were fired upon from ambush, and detection and punishment by the ordinary means of justice seemed impossible.

At this period, when no intimation of such action
had been given, a body of men, upward of fifty in
number, with their faces painted red, heavily armed
and wei mounted, formed on the main street of New
Martinsville on a chilly winter night, and without uttering an unnecessary secund chose a leaster and
moved swiftly upon the house of old man Jennings, a
lew miles further up the creek. They burst in the
door without stopping to ask admission, and when
the old man's wife threw ner arms about her husband
and begged for his lite they pourest voltey after voltey
torough her body into his prostrate form. Some
members of the household escaped in the darkbess,
but the work was intended to be thorough,
and not only was the building and its appurtenances destroyed, but every neighboring
covert which could afford them shelter was buffiel,
and every relative or connection of the family, after
being warned to leave, lost their homes by the torches
of the vigilantes. In one night twenty lamities were
driven out of the county, not having effected their
purpose of driving out and destroying the obnoxious
elements of the county society, the "Red wen"
doffen their sanguinary colors and resumed the purants of peace.

This Martinsberg Lixching.

define their sanguinary colors and resumed the pursuits of peace.

The martinspec little with a view of assisting the latter to get all the lacts before the next Grand Jury of that county, and the hoped to see that book take hold of the offenders as their deserts warranted. Should no satisfactory action be taken by the county authorities he would read the propose of this county are, as a rule, quite and law abiding citizens. The only element of the population which has ever given any appearance of insubordination has been the railroad employes, a large number of whom find employment in the large machine shops of the Baitimore and Onto Company at Martinsburg, and affairs to the county have usually been conducted decently and in order. There are a good many negroes in the county and some little time before the lynching above described look piece one of them, who went by the name of louvar, and been arrested on a charge of outrain, and been arrested on a charge of outrains, and the hoped to see that body take hold of the destination and the hoped to see that body take hold of the latter to get all the lacts before the next Grand Jury of that county as their described here as their deserts warranted. Should no satisfactory action be taken by the county authorities he to wait the desire the batter to get all the lacts before the next Grand Jury of that county as their deserts warranted. Should no satisfactory action be taken by the county authorities he to get all the lacts before the next Grand Jury of that county. In the hoped to see that body take hold of the deep the hoped to see that body take hold of the described of the batter to get all the lacts before the next Grand Jury of that county as their described and he hoped to see that body take hold of the described of the hold of the decide what lurther means their described by action be taken by the county authorities he to decide what lurther means the resulting the satisfactory action be taken by the county authorities he to decide what lurther means the rea

the residents or the county. The offence was some uncertainty about the identification of Toniyar as the offencer. He was ably defended, colones Ward Lamon and other well known lawyers of that section giving hadre best efforts in the band, and as second trail was ordered. This, too, resulted in a bung jury, and thee, faring that the prisoner would eccape, a moh, composed principally of the rough element about Martinsburg, surrounded him before daylight on the day following the disagreement of the second jury, and, overcoming the slight resistance of the juiler, took from him the keys of the prison, and, dragging out their misorable victim, you come to the prison, and, dragging out their misorable victim, or the second prison of the second to the se

WORK.
OTHER THIRD DISTRICT LYNCHINGS. The example of this bloody work seems to have been contagious, for we find during the same year no less than three more lynchings in the same Confressional district, or six, with the loss three described, the jail at Winfield, in Purnam county, was broken as the part and a man maned Jonn I. Cox. on

less than three more lynchings in the same Congressional district, or six, with the loss three described. The jail at Winfield, in Putnam county, was broken open by a mob, and a man named John T. Cox, an alieged horse thiet, who had shot two of his pursuers, Marshal Ike Michell and Deputy T. C. Turner, of lithing a German, named Meching, in Cabell country, was hanged by a mob within sight of the body of his victim, and the crowd was only deterred from hanging Lizzie Meching, wile of the murdered man and the alleged paramour of his marriere, by the lact that no one was witing to put the rope round the neck of a woman. Such show serving a life santence in the State Penlientary at Moundsville. The last of these Faird district lynchings was that of a negro who was hanged by a mob at Huntington, the terminits of the Chesapeake and Octo Rahroas, on the Obio River, and from all we can learn of this case an innocent man was secribed to the fury of a set of maddened miscreants. The crime with which be was charged was the outrage of a child, but it subsequently appeared that the bart of the little one which induced the asspicion of outrage was the result of a simple accident for which the negro was not to blame. In all these cases no attempt was made to pushs the lynchers.

THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

Coming back to the first Congressional district from which we started we find the norrible case of John Wallace, the details of which are too recent to need reviving. It was the fortune of the writer to be present at the arrangement of Wallace a lew hours before the mob selzed him and dragged him, sbricking, howing and praying for mercy, over the crossites of the railroad to the place of hanging, and there was gross carelessness ce the part of the county officials at flarton in neglecting to take proper steps to secure the prisoners against mob violence. For three days they were kept in a room in a frame hotel, opening on a public thoroughlare and guarded by two or three frequency of the safe of a respectable bility oat, and all t

ployed as guarus, and George Waitace is sent for white John waits back to that latal room from white he is to emerge never more until he is dragged out bruised and bleeding by the howing mob. The result of this management is that the history of the State is staned with another bruisl lynching, the chance of securing further important evidence is cut off, and the probabilities are that George Waitace, who is now confined in Jail in this city, and who is believed by many to be the worst of the two brothers, is rikely to escape entirely. He has already secured coduses, employing Hon. J. H. tood, of this city, and seems to be very much interested in working up his detence.

WHAT GOVERNOR MATHEWS THINKS ABOUT IT.

The correspondent of the HERALD called upon Governor Mathews at his office in the Capitol building this alternoon to get his views on the situation. He found the Governor very ready to consider the question of punishing the offenders in the last lyneming, although he had not made up his mind denitely as to what sieps had best be first taken. He said he had directed the Attorney General, Hon. Robert S. White, to put himself in communication with the prosecuting attorney, Wiley, of Weizel County, with a view of assasting the latter to get all the lasts before the next Grand Jury of that county, and he noped to see that body take hold of the offenders as their deserts warranted. Should no satisfactory action be taken by the county authorities he would then decide what further means were available to rid the State of the shame and disgrace of lynchings. The Governor seems thoroughly in carneat in the matter, and assured the Herald representative that he would spare no available means to put down the evil referred to.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MAKING THE IRON COLUMNS FOR THE GILBERT

A visit to the foundry of Messra J. B. & J. M. Corsell showed somewhat over one thousand men eno furnish the cast iron work on the stations of the more than six acres, extending from Twenty-fith to Twenty-seventh street and from Tenth avenue to plained the uses of the labor saving machines and remises. The fitting shop fronts on the North River, and has its private dock, where pig and wrought from for the road is disembarked. The foundry is separated from the fitting establishment by the breadth of a street. In both hives of industry the workmen occupied are moulders, smiths, pattern makers and fitters. The operations of curving the iron for the pillar heads, punching for bolts, riveting, planing, cutting and assembling the pillars, were shown in all their details. A hydraulic press, having about thirty tons power pressure, curved the red hot side plates of the pillars for the New York road with as much ease as a man would twist a piece of paper round his finger. The immense power of the steam punches sent the steal points easily through thick bars of iron. Stout sheet from was cut like ribbon, and each of several riveting machines at work were said to be capable of driving 1,000 rivets a day. They are now run night and day. The furnaces (two cupolas), with their twenty five steam cranes and a capacity for casting 100 tons of metal only, are engaged in cast.

capable of civing and day. The furnaces (two cupolas), with their twenty five steam cranes and a capacity for casting 100 tons of metal only, are engaged in casting the iron for the graceful lattice work, scrolls, mouldings and such like ornaments, with which its determined to adorn the way stations along the line.

WAY SYATIONS.

The fourteen stations on the Gilbert are:—Rector street, Cortlandt street, Park place. Chambers street, Frankin street, forand street, Fark place. Chambers street, Frankin street, forand street, Flitteeth attreet and Fitty-eighth street. As the road progresses up Ninth avenue to litth street stations will be located at convenient distances. Mr. Cropsey, who has charge of the work of designing and constructing the station houses, says that six of them will be similar in point of dimensions. These are the stations at Fourieenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth street. These are to have a frontage of 133 sect. Each station is a double structure, one on either side of the road corresponding to the up and down lines. The interior of both the ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms are to be very tasteruly furnished and finished throughout, in what is known as the Eastiake style of decoration. An ornamental ventilator springs from the ceiting in each room. The exterior of each station is to be ornamented with iron plasters and decorated panels of the same metal. The stations can be approached on either side of the line by covered stairs of easy ascent, the sides being protected and ornamented with appropriately designed panel work. The depot paython has a depth of eight feet, and affords a pleasant promenade in Iron of the track for passengers. The general style of the exterior of the buildings, with their many gables, ventilators, finishs, see, might be properly classed as a mouification of the Ranabissance and Gothe styles of architecture, presenting somewhat the appearance of a Swiss villa. Mr. Cropsey contemplates such as the buildings, with their many gables, vontilators, finials, &c., might be properly classed as a monification of the Runnissance and Gothic styles of arctitecture, presenting somewhat the appearance of a Swias vilia. Mr. Cropsey contemplates such an artistic blending of colors as promises to be highly attractive. The glass ventilators are to be in variegated colors, and the ornamental bay windows in the waiting rooms are to afford a view of the street below. The heating apparatus will be arranged in an artistic manner, so as to mar as little as, possible the appearance of the place. Every station house is to be constructed on a different architectural plan, but following a general resemblance to the others. When large surfaces are to be painted colors of retring shades will be used, in order that the effect may be agreeable. The entrance to the platform is through a passageway ten feet wide. The rain water will be carried off by copper gutters to loaders communicating with the sewers. The supports and approaches have been arranged in such manner as to insure security, strength, stability and facility of ingress and egress.

Mr. J. Foster Crowen and Mr. Powell gave some interesting information touching the weight and quantity of iron work needed. The weight and quantity of iron work needed. The weight of columns, trusses, beams, graters and such like in the superstructures supporting the edilices and piatforms of the stations alone will be equal to about sixiy tons each double station house, or nearly 3-0 tons for the whole of them. The location double stations will cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

The care are being built by Pullman, and the locomotives are to be the most approved of their class, arranged to run both ways without the use of a turniable. The trains will be timed and started by telegraph. The telegraph wires are to be snugly carried along the track by a new system of supports.

The direction of the Sixth avenue road is to be eponed to the public by the middle of May.

Deceptive Columns.

To t

girders which support the roadway, seem somewhat more out of their proper perpendicular Laan it would seem they ought to be. In many cases, near the top, the columns, where the longitudinal and cross girders are, seem to be somewhat beat by the strains. From Vosey street down Church and New Church streets past Futton and Dey to Cortlandt, the columns on each side were found to be standing inclined in Tarlous directions from the perpendicular which they will heally occupy. On the north corners of Cortland the columns supporting a single cross girder which joined them and to which the longitudinal girders which will span Cortlands three that not been bolted leaned out of their proper perpendicular horshward in the direction of the roat. From Cortland down past Liberty, along New Church street, where both past Liberty, along New Gnurch street, where both longitudinal and cross girders are up, the columns seemed to be inclined slightly in different directions lollowing the strains brought to bear upon them.

Into wing the strains brought to bear upon them.

The Reasons.

Mr. Brown, secretary or the road, detailed one of the assistant engineers to accompany the writer along this part of the road to see if any of the columns had leit the strains in any perceptible manner, and to explain the cause of the deviation from a perpendicular position of the columns where the graers are not upor where the cross ones only have been placed in position. It was found that, though the writer clung to his idea of the columns supporting the girders being in a low cases being in a low cases being in a low cases oent singhtly out of their recibinear position by the strain, the effect in the majority of cases was produced by the perspective, and as to their perpendicularity to the snowales, the graces of the two latter and of New Church street their is so varying that, unless after careful examination, it is difficult to judge whether the columns stand in their proper positions.

The uses of their curvature may be given to a certain examing alone or are supporting cross girlers and the columns. The lact of the columns where they are standing alone or are supporting cross girlers alone being out of the perpendicular position they will finally occupy, is explained by the fact that the columns are not permanently fixed in the foundation suckets into which they set until the whole of the superstructure is in place. At present they have what is known as a ball bearing in their sockets, and are free to work so that they can be adjusted to the correct position opposite the both holes in the griders by which the system is to be joined. When the structure is finally brought into place and the relative positions secured which its component parts are intended to occupy the columns and the sides of the seckets in which they set.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SUBBENDER OF REDMOND'S MOONSHINIRS-REVENUE OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF GROSS AND WANTON OUTRAGES - AN APPEAL BY GOVER-NOR HAMPION TO THE PRESIDENT.

COLUMNA, March 28, 1878.
Redmond's band of moonshiners have surrendered to the State Court on condition that they shall receive on the guarantee of the United States Commissioner that the proceedings against them under the laws of the United States should be suspended pending Governor Hampton's appeal to the Prezident for amnesty the laws of the United States, and that they combined only to protect their persons and property from ansions they butterly complain of, Governor Hampton writes an appeal to the President in their behalf to-day. UNITED STATES OFFICERS INDICTED.

Seven leading revenue officers are indicted in Judge and the proceedings against them will be dismissed i amnesty is granted to those who are accused by the

and the proceedings against them will be dismissed if amnesty is granted to those who are accused by the officers of violating the revenue laws. Redmond is not to be included in the amnesty.

CRASH JURY PRESSATERY.

In the communication of the Fickens General Sessions Grand Jury to Judge Mackey at the close of the March term they characterize either distilling as an unmitigated evil and nuisance, as well as an offence against the law; they also state that they have inquired into the charges of outrages committed by United States revenue officers and deputy marshis on peaceable citizens who were not chargeable with any offence and "find that those officers have for several years committed the grossest outrages upon the persons and property of many of our law abiding citizens on the mere pretext or suspicion, without any legal proof whatever, that they were in some way connected with the illiest distillation or salo of intoxicating liquors. They have been seized under their own roofs or while ploughing in their fields, and without any warrant issued for their arrest have been manacied and thrown into jail, where, after remaining neveral days, they have been released on the ground that there was no evidence against them. These officers have searched private destings, both by day and at night, without any search warrant, and bave in sev-rai instances beaton, kicked and maitreates the victums of their lawless conduct, who protest against the wrong thus done them. These officers are generally Northern men, of the class known as carpet-baggers.

of infamous character, but have associated with them a low of the lowest and most unprincipled persons of this community, who are of notoriously bad feptite throughout the cousty.

This wook must be reducted appealed in valuation to the courts for justice against these official wrong-doers, whose conduct is repugnant stike to the law and civilization; they must, if the wrong is not remedied, assert their rights as men and as American citizens by defending their lives and property with their own strong arms against those who defy the law while pretending to be engaged in executing it. We respectfully request that a copy of this portion of our report shall be transmitted to the Governor of our report shall be transmitted to the Governor of our warded to the President of the United States and published in justice to the people of our county, the great majority of whom stand always ready to render cheerful obselience to the constitution and laws of the United States and to perform every duty of good citizonship, but at the same time demand that their rights as froemen and American citizens shall be respected by the constituted authorities."

Nineteen members of the Grand Jury were mountaineers, and some of them went to prison during the war rather than take up arms against the United States.

CHURCH DEBIS.

DR. HEPWORTH'S CONGREGATION RAISE THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AT ONE SERVICE. On the cushions of the pews of the Church of the

printed circulars which called the attention of the reader to "the pressure of our church debt" and to ertain facts connected therewith. It was stated that this debt amounted to something over \$100,000, and that it must be reduced if the future of the society were to be secured. The present annual interest was sorbs our income, cripples our usefulness and endanvent on to state that the Committee of Trustees recom

soon made manifest that these were but a silent and

preliminary appeal to a more outspoken one. surprise to the congrestion if he told them he was After a reference to the relation which the minister bore to the church, he said that they had reached the springtime of the year, and were near the anniversary of the birth and organization of the Church of the Disciples. For a long time the church had been pressed with pecuniary difficulties, but the congregation had enjoyed the services there, but enjoyment was not the criticism he wanted, for if that were all then his preaching had indeed been a failure. On this anniversary there had come to be a certain crists. He had been at work for this last six years, but ne was glad and thankful to say that in the administration of the temporal affairs of this church he had no place. The gentlemen who were trustees of the church sometimes took his advice kindly, sometimes followed it and sometimes they did not. The church and congregation were like a Christian family, and it there was any trouble it must be removed; it there were any impediment to their usolulness it must be destroyed. That morning he intended to rely upon their love for the church to remove the impediment in the way of its usefulness. Some of his hearers had said to him that if he were to remove it would work a great change in the affairs of their lives. That was very pleasant to hear, but his ambition was not bound by his pleasure. He nad wept tears of great sorrow at the thought that the church was so dependent upon bim; it ought not to be, it must not be and it should not be. The church was dependent upon God and Him alone. That morning they would have an opportunity that only occurred once in a lifetime to place the church where it belongs and where God intends it to be, and that was quite out of debt. It might be said that all this talk was professional, and therefore he would give place to some of the trustees to address them.

**MIT. Russell Sage and MIT. James Buell addressed the congregation, giving in detail the plau for taking p. W. and subscriptions referred to above. After this came the taking up of the names of the purchasers of pows an Alter a reference to the relation which the minister bore to the church, he said that they had reached the

of the way and of subscriptions.

Mr. Sage said he had already three pews, but he would take two more. Mr. Buell said he would take four pews. These were \$1,000 pews, and were therefore equivarient to \$6,000. Then followed offers of pews at \$500, among whom were Mr. Brooks, J. W. Weston, Akxander Nicholl, James I hompson, Deacon Leggett, H. M. Cummings, H. Burlin, E. Maykard, F. P. Furbell, Jr.; F. T. Hopkins, F. S. Badmin and Mrs. Hinnel.

Hinnel.
Among the subscribers of money were Mr. E. H.
Perkios, \$1,000; Henry W. Futnam, \$500; Mr. W.
Menzies, \$500; A Friend, \$100; B. Wright, \$100; C.
N. Peares, \$100; Mrs. Thurber, \$100; Mr. Eckerston,
\$100; Daniel B. Smith, \$100; Mrs. Bray, \$100; James
W. Bunkert, \$100; John H. Sherwood, \$100; J. M.
Meserole, \$100; K. J. Leaycrait, \$100; Mrs. Devine,
\$100; the Friday night prayer meeting gave \$500, the
Young Men's Society, \$1,000, and the Sunday school,
\$100.

and A Ludy.

A number of smaller subscriptions, varying from twenty-nye cents to \$1, were announced, and when the service was closed at anout one o'clock with prayer, suging and the benediction, it was found that a little over \$30,000 had been promised.

FOLY TRINITY SVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

CHUECH. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity (West Twenty-first street, Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, pastor), organized ten years since, has had a

Mrs. Peter Molior, Sr., and Charles Burkhalter agreed to cancel the two mortgages on the parsonage, agreed to cancel the two mortgages on the parsonage, amounting together to somewhat over \$17,000, provided the other members of the congregation would pay the mortgage of \$15,000 resting on the church. The paster took the matter in hand, soliciting subscriptions, and yesterday, after the morning service, informed his people that he still needed about \$1,500, which was promptly subscribed, so that the entire debt of the churca is now provided for.

AN URGENT APPEAL TO SAVE ST. ANN'S CRUECH, SECOKLYN.

During the forenoon services were held at St. Ann's, on the Heights, Clinton street, corner of Livingston, Brooklyn, of which Rev. Noah H. Schenck resting upon the eddice by him. He stated that the amount of money raised for payment of the debt of \$135,000 was \$46,000. Of this amount \$42,000 had been subscribed by members of the congregation, while outside friends of the church had contributed been subscribed by members of the congregation, while outside Frends of the church had contributed \$4.000. Of the amount two contributions, \$10.000 each, had been given by two individuals, while another gentleman had given \$5,000. Many persons who were in very moderate circumstances had been exceedingly generous in time; contributions to the church. Turee domains had been received from a poor sewing gir two has worsed overtime to realize that sum. A wasner-woman had sent in \$10 from her scanty earnings. The interest in this effort to raise the elect of St. Ami's Church was not confined, by any means, to members of the church nor to the friends thereof in the city of Brooklyn. It extended over the country. Dr. schenck urged his people to greater exertion. Every one should feel it a personal obligation, and they must consider that unless this object was accomplished this week they would in six weeks more be without a charch. It was a tremendous effort that they had now engaged in. Subscription books are re dy and the members were invited to solicit contributions during the week.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

After the forenoon services held at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Ciermont and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday, the pastor. Rev. Dr. Sims, read the annual statement, showing Rev. Dr. Sims, read the annual statement, showing the progress of that church. The membership has noreased during the past year 122, maxing the total membership 550. One remarkable fact was that there had not been a loss by death of the head of any family in the church during the past two years, nor had any member failed in business during the latter period. The increase in scholars and teachers for the last twoive months was 146, maxing the sunday school membership 788. The current expenses of the church amounted to \$10,500, while there had been spent for extra labor, repairs, &c., \$600. All this had been met, including the valance of the floating deto of \$13,140. By collections in the church and from the proceeds of lectures \$600 had been realized.

lized.

The entire contributions in the church and school were \$26,000, being an acrease of \$8,600 over the previous year. The increase of the amount of revenue for pew rents over last year was \$1,000. The increase of the ladies' offerings over the previous year was \$1,650.

FALSE PRETENCES CHARGED.

William F. Haltof was need in \$500 yesterday in the from John O'Neil, of No. 631 West Thirty-seventh street, on the representation that Alexander H., Heston, of No. 28 Charles atreet, had commissioned him (Haitof) to collect the same, OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Nors.-Letters intended for this column must be npanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper.—ED. HERALD.]

CONDITION OF THIRD AVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Will you kindly endeavor to have some effort made to clean Third avenue, above Hariem Bridge? It has not been cleaned for a long time, and in wet weather is covered with some three inches of mud, while in dry it is filled with clouds of dust. I know of my own knowledge that it has not been cleaned state March I. STOREKEEPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The New York Stock Exchange has been trying for ome time to close the butket shops without success. If the members of the Exchange would only warn their cierks against going into those places it would do more toward closing them up than anything else. Half the business of those places is done by the cierks of members. By so doing it might save some young man from speculating with mency that does not be-loug to him.

JUSTICE TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :in Washington to an odious an unjust clause in the years been deprived of the pensions to which they are justry entitled. The section referred to requires the affidavit of the regimental surgeon or proof of his death, before a wounded and helpless soldier can redeath, before a wounded and helpless soldier can re-ceive a penny from the federal treasury. I know members of the 100th New York who have all these years been the recipients of capricious charities, and whose lodgings, at this very nour, attest the presence of gnawing powerty and bitter mendicancy, simply because their pensions have been refused on accounts to to being able to procure the signature of the reg-imental surgeon, concerning whose whereabouts no tidings can be obtained. This injustice ought to be remedied as soon as possible. SOLDIER.

THE SECOND AVENUE SEWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Allow me to call the attention of property own between Ninety-sixth street and 106th street, are bo ing built. I am the owner of considerable property on the line of this work, and, having heard on var occasions reports as to the improper manner in which to go and watch for myselt, when I became satisfied that what I had heard was only too true. Piles have been driven the whole length of Second avenue, where piles should not have been used, as the foundation is solid enough to build a house on, let slone a small sewer. The contractors have received for every piles sewer. The contractors have received for every pile or piece of wood driven (for the majerity were but two or three feet long) the sum of \$5.50 each, whereas \$2.00 would be considered a very good price. They are, of would be considered a very good price. They are, of course, anxious to drive as many as possible at the figures above mentioned. But will the Commissioner of Public Works allow such an outrage as this to be perpetrated on property-owners whose property today is not worth the value of the assessments that have been levied on it? I for one earnestly protest against it and will make it my business to see that the rights of the property-owners in this case shall not be outraged.

J. W. HAZLIIT.

POLICE JUSTICES AND POLICE CAPTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :lature in favor of reform and economy introduce a bill for the aboltshment of the office of police justice, to take effect at the expiration of the incumbents' terms and to provide for the employment of police captains to fill the same positions and to be clothed with the same power, &c. I claim that a better administration of justice would be effected and the hundreds of thousands now expended would be entirely saved. My plan would be that each police captain should stations in the city. All prisoners brought before them for minor offences could be properly adjudicated by imposing fines or committing to Biack, well's Island, as the cases should deserve. Whenever grave offences came before them they could remand the prisoner to the Tombs for the action of the Grand Jury or Court of Special Sessions. I believe every police captain now on the force is properly quanified to dispose of the duties now devolving upon police justices, and I believe their knowledge of the inhabitants of their precincts would better enable them to mete out justice, tempered with mercy when necessary. In conclusion I beg leave to state that I have no personal lestings against the police justices, but I firmly believe their duties could be better performed by the police captains, and a wonderful saving of public moneys and a better administration of justice effected. stations in the city. All prisoners brought before

ECONOMY. THE WORKINGMEN OF THE JERSEY CENTRAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: -Please allow the workmen of the New Jersey Central Ratiroad a small space to ask once again for their back pay. They have been compelled to wait over a year, and what grieves them most is that they are the only sufferers in this respect. The clerks, conone-third of the men on the roal have been paid in full, but we who get only about \$1 a day and need forced to wait without even the promise of getting it at any certain period. Now we have been put on half time, so that the most we get is about \$15 a month. Another source of complaint among the night men is that they have no regular pay cay. Instead of senuing out word the day before where he will pay sensing out word the day before where he will pay the paymaster keeps us hanging around the stations from morning till night and took we have to go home without it. Then after eating a few mouthfuls we are obliged to go to work again, so that we are thus-deprived of our much needed rest. Surely the com-pany gains nothing by this cruei treatment. It we ask the paymaster when he will pay at such and such a place he repries, "when he gets ready."

RAILROAD MEN.

RAILROAD MEN. TRINITY AS A LANDLORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-More than sixty years ago Trinity Church leased a racant farm, for that term, to men and their successors, who have covered that raw Dutch land with well

payed stree s and compact, substantial dwellings at their own expense. My father was one of these successors, and for the term of his lease his ground rent was punctually paid. At its expiration the church, which preaches from a Book enjoining abstinence from usury, raised the ground rent until it has befrom usury, raised the ground rent until it has become fitteen per cent on the value of the land and until the lot and good substantial brick house erected and owned by the tenant would not rent together above repairs and taxes for more than Trinity's demand. Wearied by the past experience and discouraged by the prospects for the future, The executor of my lather's estate has ende-vored to sell the building to frinity. There is no dispute about the status. Trinity is owner of the soil. The executor is owner of the house, a two and a half story, besides basement, brick house in good substantial condition. And what is its offer? Four hundred collars! Four hundred dollars! If he don't like that price the executor can cart off his materials. Trinity "owns?" all the adjacent property, so no vacant lot can be had for removing the house as a whole. Trinity expects to cover its vacant lots with buildings costing it \$400 each. Haere.

DANGEROUS DOGS.

rears, residing at No. 27 Front street, Brooklyn, were restorday visiting a friend on board the ship Crindea, ying at Martin's stores, near the Fulion terry, who a savage dog suddenly sprang upon the child and tore a piece of flesh from her left arm. The animal was shot. The httle gir, after having the wound cauterized and dressed by Dr. Mordough, the ambulance surgeon, was taken to her home. Louis fletzell, aged thriveen years, while playing with a Newioundhana dog on Marcy avenue, on Saturday iast, was severely bitten on the under jaw by the brute, which was afterward shot.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

William Wilson, aged forty-three; Henry Nelson, aged forty-two, and William Kall, aged twenty-nine, professional beggars, were sent to the Island for six months from the Essex Market Court yesterday. Officer Thomas H. Reid, who made the arrests, was complimented by the Judge, as it is seidom evidence can be secured to convict such persons.

UNLOOKED-FOR MEDICINE.

Officer Brennan, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, captured two young men early yesterday morning in the act of breaking into the drug store of Elizabeth Dibblee, No. 122 New Church street. The prisoners, who gave their names as John Nagle and Joseph Wal-ters, were held by Judge Murray, in the Tombs Polico Court, yesterday, in \$2,000 bail.

THE KNIFE

John Connors, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 418 East Tweatieth street, was assaulted by Willam McMahon at Twentieth street and First avenue yesterday and received two severe stab wounds with a guite in the leit leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hos-

pital.
Margaret O'Neill, of No. 56 Foreyth street, was stabled in the back yesterday by a knife in the hands of George Simpson, of No. 90 Bowery.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

How the System Works in England and Canada.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Result of Sixteen Years' Operation in Great Britain.

The already lengthy and continually increasing list of suspended savings banks and the many instances of cruel distress which have erisen through their fall-ure should be ample proof that the gross popular tem of savings banks in which those who invest their hard gained savings as provision against the proioss. It is claimed that such an institution under government conduct already exists on the Continent of Europe, in Great Britain and several of her colsixteen years' operation, the bank had realized a net profit of over \$5,500,000. That the working of the sysem as adopted by our northern neighbors, the Canadians, may become lamiliar to the people of this country, the following facts are given in explanation of

THE CANADIAN SYSTEM. Shertly after the confederation of the provinces of the Dominion the Post Office act of 1867 was adopted by Parliament and the formation of the post office savings bank was provided for by the following clause: - 'To enlarge the facilities now available for the deposit of small savings and to make the Post Office available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the Dominion government to every depositor for repayment of all moneys deposited by him, together with the interest due thereon, the Postmaster General may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, establish a system of post office savings banks, in connection with a central savings bank established as a branch of the Post Office Department at the seat of government." Other clauses provided that the Postmaster General should nominate postmasters who should receive deposits for remittance to the central office at Ottawa, and provision was also made for certain catalis, which will appear later on. On the following 1st of April the system went into operation, and at the ead of the first quarter \$1 offices had been established throughout the Dominion. On June 30, 1809, 213 offices had been opened, and that number has been increased gradually until on June 30, 1877, there were 287 branches in existence.

At the close of the last listed year (June, 1877) there had been 324,662 deposits made, and they amounted in an to \$16,564,252. Of that amount \$1,726,300 had been invested in Dominion five per cent stock; \$12,998,334 of the Post Office Department at the seat of govern-

At the close of the last listed year (June, 1877) there had been 324,662 deposits made, and they amounted in all to \$16,504,252. Of that amount \$1,725,300 had been invested in Dominion five per cent stock; \$12,998,334 had been withdrawn, and the balance, standing to the credit of open accounts and drawing interest, was \$2,539,987. During the nine years and three months in which the bank had been doing business 90,416 accounts had been opened, 65,342 closed, and on June 30, 1877, 24,074 were open the average amount of each account open was \$109 60. Interest to the amount of \$859,319 had been allowed depositors. Each deposit averaged about \$50, and the withdrawals \$75. The average cost of each arcount—viz., of each deposit or withdrawal—was less than twenty-three cents, and the total expense of management, including salaries, compensation to postmaters, inspection, printing, stationery and other items, was \$117,563 78, or an average of about \$11,000 per annum.

Every post office, being a money order office, is open for the purpose of the savings bank during money order office hours. Deposits may be made in amounts of \$10 rany number of dollars (conts not being received), provided the deposits made in any one year enoting June 30 do not exceed \$300, and provided the total amount standing in such depositor's name on the books of the Cestmaster General does not exceed \$1,000 exclusive of interest. This provision is made to prevent the system from clashing with the general banking business of the country. The privilege of purchasing Dominion five per cent stock is allowed to depositor, so that it he deeries to still use the post office savings bank after he has accumulated \$1,000 he can have that amount or any portion of the Receiver General at Ottawa, or at those of his deputies at Halitax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Victoria. Such stock is not transferrable, and no one depositor is allowed to be the noider of more than \$1,000 worth. It will thus be seen that the saving bank cannot be used for more tha

bank cannot be used for more than \$2,000 by any one borson.

Every individual on making a first deposit is required to give his name, occupation and residence and to sign a declaration that he is not directly or indirectly entitled to any sum or sums standing in his own name or in that of any other person on the books of the post office savings bank, and consenting to his deposits being governed by the regulations of the dank. A provision of the declaration is that if any portion of it is not true the depositor shall lorfelt all right and title to his deposit. Interest calculated yearly at the rate of four per cent per annum is sllowed on deposits and is computed from the first of the calendar month next following the deposit up to the first of the month in which moneys are withorawn. On the 35th of June every year interest is calculated on the amount to the depositor's credit and is added to and becomes part of the principal money.

MODAY. EXCEPTIONAL DEPOSITORS.

Where the depositor wishes to withdraw the whole or any part of his money he is required to fill in a blank form specifying the number of his pass book, the bane of the office at which his deposit book was issued, the sum he wishes to withdraw, his occupation and address, and the post office at which he wishes to receive the money. His application is mailed to Ottawa, and on its receipt by the Postmaster General a check for the amount required, payable at the office named, is sent the applicant by post. This check must be presented with the least possible delay, together with the depositor's book, in which the postmaster enters the amount repaid and attests the entry with his signature and the dated stamp of the office. The postmaster takes a receipt from the depositor on the check for the amount repaid to him. Payment of the check for the amount repaid to him. Payment of the check for the amount repaid to him. Payment of the check for the amount repaid to him. Payment of the check for the amount repaid to him. Payment of the check for the amount repaid to him. Payment of the check of the major of the payment of the heirs of any depositor who, being illegitimate, may die latestate leaving any person or persons who, but for the likegitimacy of such depositor, would be entitled to the money due the deceased. The Postmanter General, with the written authority of the Altorney General, is authorized to pay the balance to the persons who would have been entitled to the same if the depositor had been legitimate. All disputes between the Postmaster General and any individual depositor or any executor or other representative are received the postmaster of the survings bank cells to the check of the postmaster of the survings bank office, containing a separate account of all transactions. On the day after the receipt of the postmaster deposits are placed to the every depositor whose first deposits are placed to the every depositor whose first deposits are placed to the containing a separate account to the deposits are re